

Introduction

Pinna nobilis (Linnaeus 1758)

Endemic of the Mediterranean

Lifespan: +25 years (max. 50)

Size: 1,2m high. Largest bivalve in the Mediterranean Sea

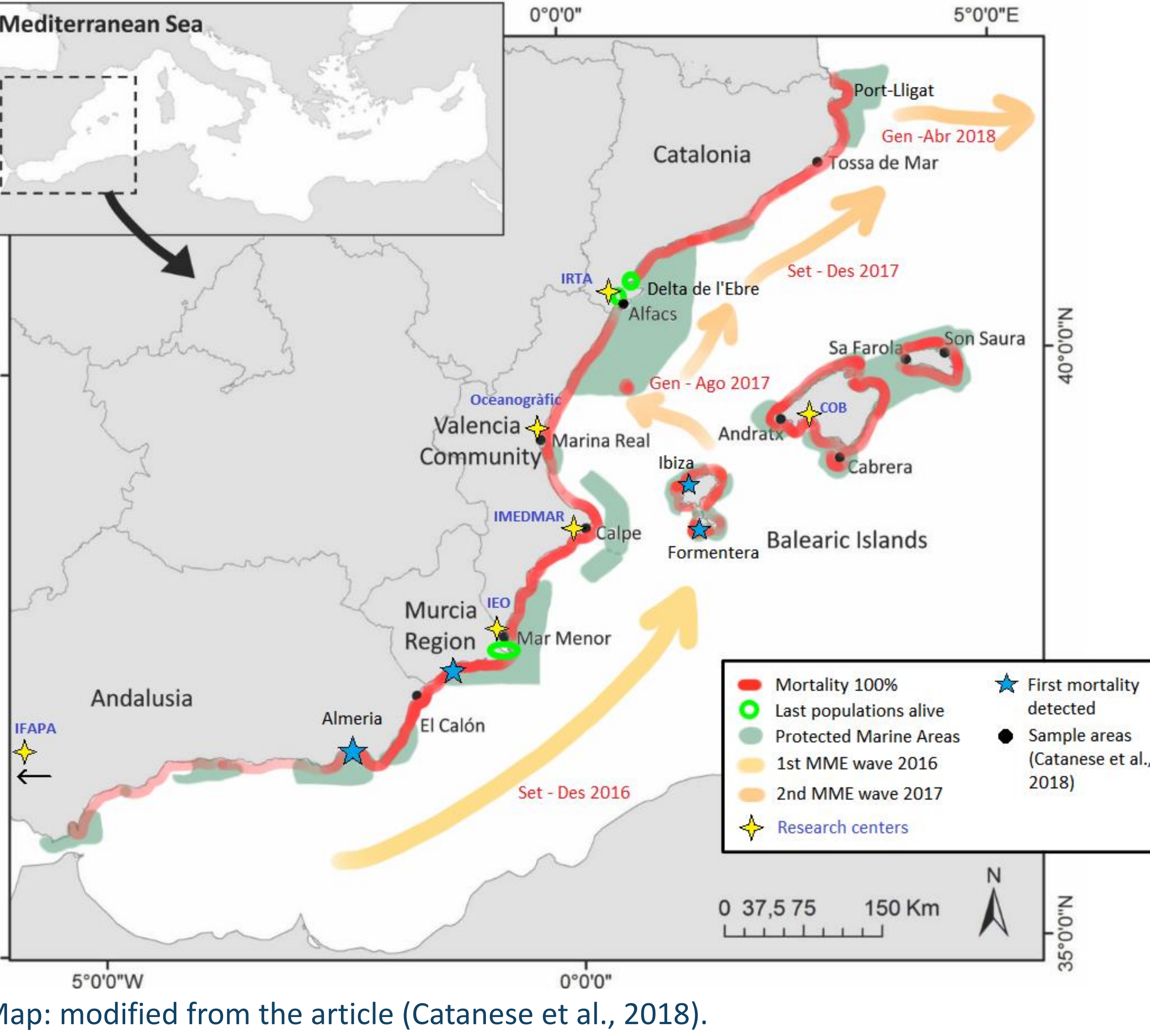
Habitat: *Posidonia oceanica* & *Cymodocea nodosa*

Methods

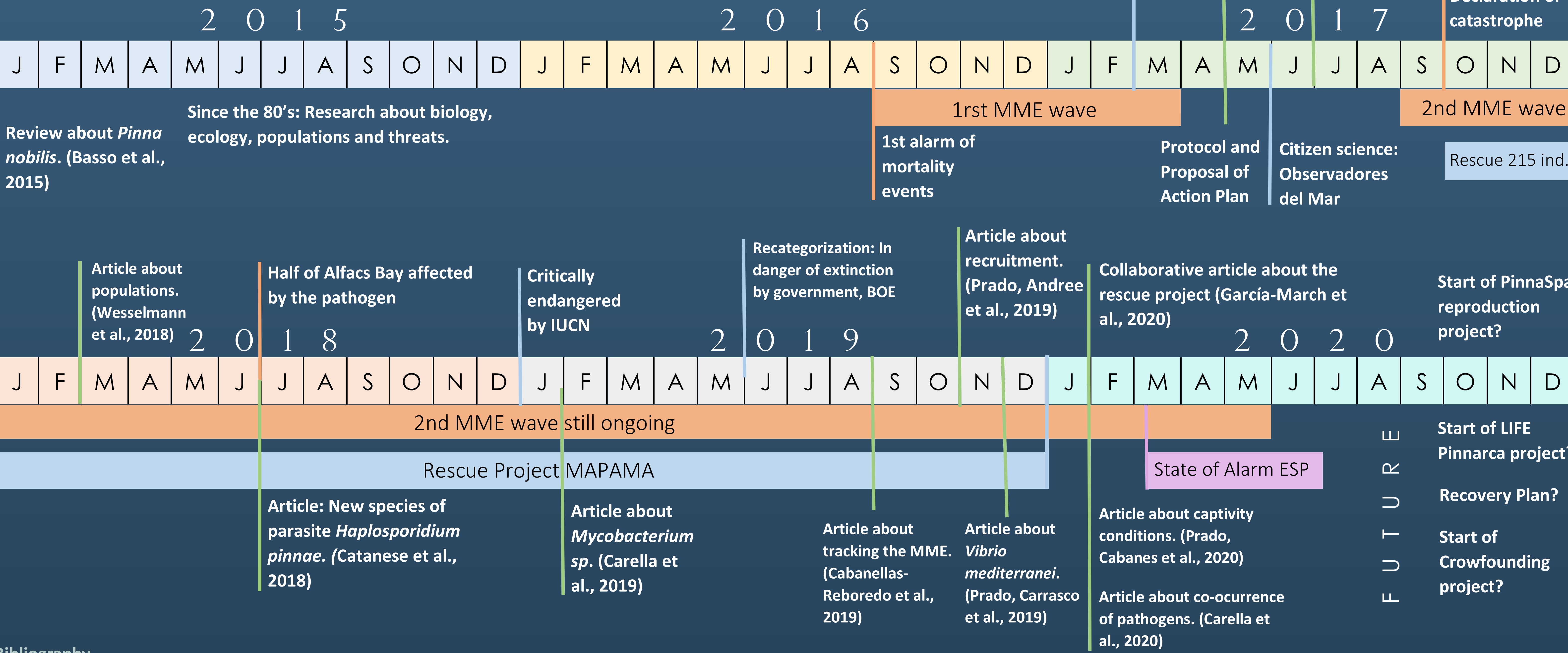
Review of peer-reviewed scientific articles

- ✓ + 20 Articles
- ✓ From 2015 till 2020
- ✓ From Spain, Italy, France and Greece
- ✓ Main sources: Research gate, Science direct, Google scholar
- ✓ Researchers contacted: Patricia Prado, Pep Cabanes, Maite Vázquez-Luis

Results



Map: modified from the article (Catanese et al., 2018).



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Co-occurrence of pathogens → Mass Mortality Events

❖ *Haplosporidium pinnae*, parasite causing Mass Mortality Events. Great infective, dispersant and resistant capacity.

❖ *Vibrio mediterranei*, marine bacteria causing captive individuals mortality.

❖ *Mycobacterium sp.* causing mortalities in Italy.

Highlights

- ✓ Biggest mussel of the Mediterranean (*Pinna nobilis*) in risk of extinction due to MME caused by Haplosporidian parasite.
- ✓ Guarantee efficient protection over last individuals will prevent extinction.
- ✓ Achieve a successful reproduction is essential to recover the populations.

Threats

PRESENT SITUATION

RESCUE PROGRAM: ENDED
Objectives not completely achieved.

CITIZEN SCIENCE:
Helpful. Needs revision & diffusion.

PARASITE:
Prevalence and life cycle lack of knowledge.

REPRODUCTION:
Main objective. Not yet achieved.

FUTURE AREAS OF ACTION

1. PROTECTION 2. RESISTANCE



3. REPRODUCTION

